

THE PRESS.

Abbeville, S. C.

W. A. LEE, EDITOR.

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No Subscriptions taken for a shorter
time than six months.

Friday, February 25, 1870.

The Future of Political Parties.—Our
True Policy.

Washington correspondents tell us, and public journalists at home endorse the remark, that the Republican party, is rapidly disintegrating, and will soon go to pieces. They tell us that the negro agitation furnished the life of the party, and that without it, it becomes a *corpus mortuum*—a defunct organization. They tell us that everything being conceded to the negro—"liberty, equality and fraternity"—civil and political rights in largest measure—the right to vote, and the right to hold office—"Othello's occupation is gone,"—the mission of Republicanism is ended,—the political map is to be readjusted, and a new line of political departure is to be taken.

But hope tells here as elsewhere, "a flattering tale," which the calm lessons of experience will scarcely justify. The negro was only a means to an end we think, in the history of Republicanism—a means which to make effective, the party scrupled not to violate every sound rule of constitutional construction, and overthrow every opposing barrier of constitutional limitation. The negro has been made a valuable auxiliary, and when will he cease to be such? His oppressions were once the rallying cry of the party, and he is now in a condition to render still more substantial aid; to furnish the munitions of war,—men and money. Negro agitation was only a means to an end; and that end "the cohesive power of the public plunder."

It is to be supposed that a great political party will go to pieces because it has accomplished its work—that a party which has foisted Reconstruction and negro suffrage upon the South, in order that it might control the Government, will now abandon its position, for lack of employment?—not for lack of ability to do, but for want of an end to accomplish? That end, is not yet fulfilled—that goal is not yet reached.

The lines between Democracy and Republicanism are as distinctively drawn—the issues as vital and controlling as ever. The one is still as ever, the party of strict construction, and state rights—the other of centralization and "the higher law." As the Republican party with regard to the South, has been ready to "camp outside of the Constitution," we may be sure that it will scruple at no means to effect its ends. The omnipotence of Congress is the favorite dogma which ministers so well to its purposes. Congress is made to swallow up the chief prerogatives of the Executive and the Judiciary—and this too in the name of popular rights—in violation of the fundamental law—the *triumph of the people*. The contest between Democracy and Republicanism is a contest between constitutional liberty and its opposite—centralization—despotism. Here is the issue distinctly marked, and between which the true sons of the South cannot hesitate long in choosing.

But is it necessary to choose? When so many questions of State policy—of paramount importance nearer home claim our attention, may we not "for the nonce" lay aside party names and party organizations, and unite both Republicans and Democrats on a broad common platform. If the Republicans are willing to ignore their party, and go into Convention with us for the purpose of nominating candidates for office; if they are willing to break up their "Union leagues," and call off their "dogs of war," then it will be time enough for us to consider the propriety of a "third party" or "no party" movement. The Charleston *News* thinks the term "a third party" a misnomer. There is little significance in names, yet it seems to us that it is rightly named, or the thing itself is a myth. At any rate, and in any event, if we are to have an issue, and to fight a battle, we prefer to fight in the same phalanx—under the old banner, and with the same battle cry still. We are Democrats or nothing.

To sum up what we have said in a word—A battle of parties is being waged, as it ever has been waged, beyond our State limits, in which though we feel a deep interest, we can tender perhaps nothing more substantial at present than our sympathy. We are willing to accept a truce until we can adjust matters near and dear unto us at home. If we can agree upon a truce, it is well. Then let there be peace. If we fight, let us fight as Democrats. Upon this ground we are one with the Columbia *Phoenix*.

Snow.—On last Wednesday night we had a heavy fall of snow. Wednesday was cold and drizzly—Thursday bright and pleasant. The winter has been remarkably mild with an unusual fall of rain—more like a tropical winter—the rainy season—than the rough, biting icy weather to which we are accustomed.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.—The Reconstruction Committee have at last agreed upon a bill for removing all political disabilities accruing under the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment, "except as to persons who have held Commissions in the army and navy of the United States, or have been members of Congress." For obtaining the benefits of its provisions, it directs that a petition be filed in the United States Court upon which, if its statements are found to be true, after due publication and investigation, a certificate shall be granted by the presiding Judge, which shall restore to full rights of citizenship. Mr. Farnsworth of Illinois, will move as a substitute a simple bill removing at once all political disabilities. This would be magnanimous. Too much so we think for the present Congress.

SALES OF CADETSHIPS.—There seems to be considerable excitement in Congress growing out of charges of the alleged sale of West Point cadetships, by various members of that body. Among those implicated is B. F. Whittemore, the Congressman from South Carolina; and there is also said to be some evidence against Judge Hoge, the Congressman, who was elected by a majority of several thousand votes against him. The evidence against Whittemore is such, that the Committee unanimously reported a resolution for his expulsion. The case was brought up before Congress on Monday, and after considerable debate, he was granted until Wednesday to make his defence. It is supposed that a two-thirds vote will easily be obtained for his expulsion.

CUPID IN ARMS.—That there is "many a slip between the cup and lip," is more often verified (we suppose) in matters of love—in *affaires de coeur*—than in anything else. Cupid is a little strategist, who scruples not to avail himself of every *ruse de guerre* to circumvent a foe and gain his end. The upper portion of our District was the scene a few days since of one of his most brilliant feats. A "proud bird of the mountain" came swooping down from his eyrie, to bear off one of our loveliest woodland songsters, when the "winged boy" snatched the prize even from the victor's grasp.

"Love rules the court, the camp, the grove,
And more below, and mainly above,
For love is heaven and heaven is love."

TRIAL JUSTICES.—A bill is now pending before the Legislature, for the appointment of Trial Justices, to supersede the present Magistrates, who are to go out of office by the 1st May. The bill defines the jurisdiction of these Justices, which does not differ essentially from that enlarged jurisdiction now exercised by Magistrates. They are to have criminal jurisdiction of simple larceny and misdemeanors where the fine or forfeiture does not exceed one hundred dollars, and the imprisonment imposed is not more than thirty days. Defendants may demand a jury and may appeal to the higher courts.

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the South Carolina Monument Association, as follows: From Richland, \$357.60; Kershaw, \$5; Union, \$50.50; Lexington, \$20; Orangeburg, \$6; Fairfield, \$71; Barnwell, \$20; Abbeville, \$9; beyond the State, \$12.50; total, \$541.60. Exchanges will oblige the Association by copying.—*Phoenix*.

MEASLES.—The measles have been prevailing in our village and vicinity, and in various sections of our District, for some weeks past. The cases have been numerous but have been attended, we believe, with no fatal results.

APPOINTMENT.—L. L. Guffin has been appointed County Auditor, for Abbeville, vice A. C. Hawthorn removed. "To the victors belong the spoils." Mr. Hawthorn is not a devoted party man. His "offence hath this extent, no more."

The Grand Jury have found a "true bill" against Manager Ford of the Charleston theatre, for the violation of the Civil Rights bill, in refusing to admit negroes to sit in seats allotted to whites.

GEORGIA SENATORS.—The Senate has not yet passed upon the Credentials of the newly elected Senators, Messrs. Farrow and Whitely, and Messrs. Hill and Miller. Grant has declined to exercise any influence.

It is said that Spanish officials are willing to sell Cuba for \$60,000, but are afraid of the public sentiment of Spain, which is strong against it.

Wellborn from the Columbia *Guardian*, that Prof. Rivers, has been unanimously re-elected to the Chair, in the South Carolina University which he resigned last Summer.

Rev. John R. Pickett, the well-known Methodist minister is afflicted with paralysis of the right side.

The Laurens Railroad is advertised for sale at public auction in Columbia, on the 30th of March.

THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—At a recent meeting of the stockholders of this bank the Rev. Wm. Martin was elected President of Board of Directors, vice Gen. Wade Hampton, resigned. The resignation of Gen. Hampton is due to the fact that his private business does not allow him to give the proper attention to the duties of President of the Bank.

The following is the present corps of the parent Bank at this place: Rev. Wm. Martin, President; J. B. Palmer, J. P. Thomas, Vice Presidents; T. E. Gregg, Cashier; J. C. B. Smith, Assistant Cashier. The Bank has branches at Abbeville, Camden, Charleston, Chester, Laurens, Newberry and Yorkville.—*Phoenix*.

The above paragraph we clip from the *Phoenix*, and take occasion again to call attention to the advertisement, of this excellent institution, which for some time has past has appeared in our paper. Read the advertisement, or call upon the Cashier, Judge Wardlaw, and be convinced, that no where else can you make a safer or better deposit for your surplus funds.

General Legislative Proceedings.

COLUMBIA, February 18. In the Senate, Nash introduced a bill to amend the act to incorporate the Barlow Railroad Company.

A bill was introduced to amend an act to organize the Circuit Courts.

A bill to amend the charter and extend the limits of Columbia, received a second reading.

In executive session the Senate confirmed the appointment of State Constable Guffin, as auditor of Abbeville County, vice D. O. Hawthorne, removed.

In the House Ferrier presented a letter from Coglian, the sheriff of Sumter County, with the affidavit of Jacob Price, relative to the burning of a corn crib and Ku-Klux outrages in said county. After a debate it was referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Bills providing for the general elections and the manner of conducting the same, and to appoint trustees of the estate of De La Howe, passed and were sent to the Senate.

Notices were by Wells, of a bill to incorporate the Bay Point Railroad Company; by Stober, of a bill to incorporate the Florence Oil Company.

The committee reported favorably on bills to repeal the ordinance of the Charleston City Council relative to wooden buildings, and to incorporate the Cooper's Trades Union.

The bill to incorporate the Union Male and Female Society was read a first time.

The bill to provide for the construction and keeping in repair of public highways and roads was read a second time.

It is rumored that two regiments of militia will be immediately organized in Sumter County.

WASHINGTON February 19.—In the Senate, Johnson presented a bill removing all disabilities.

The President was interrogated as to whether any revenue officer attempted to collect taxes from Indians, in contravention of treaties.

A huge petition was presented, from New York, against the renewal of the income tax, its iniquitous character making it particularly odious to the American people.

The Mississippi delegation desire the postponement of the President's approval of admission until after Tuesday, thus postponing the meeting of the Mississippi Legislature one week.

Several votes recently, regarding additional executive buildings, indicate no disposition to move the capital.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands report granting 2,000,000 acres for school purposes in the District of Columbia.

The Senate passed a bill appropriating \$3,000 for witnesses to the cadet corruption. Goes to the President.

A bill was introduced and referred to provide a stay of execution in certain cases. This bill is intended to afford some relief against the operation of the recent legal tender decision. It gives stay of execution on all judgments founded on debts contracted prior to July 11, 1862, the date of the passage of the first legal tender act, for from one to four years, according to the amount, but provides that if the plaintiff in such judgment will receive pay in currency, there shall be no stay, and that whenever specie payments are resumed all stays under this section shall terminate.

A rule was adopted that the Committee on Elections for the forty-first Congress consist of fifteen members, and each contested case may be assigned by the chairman to a special committee of three for consideration. They shall report their decision directly to the House.

The Kansas Legislature wants Congress to vote speedily the claim for damages sustained in that State from the raid of the Confederate General Price, and also asks the same body to build a canal to connect the Ohio and James Rivers.

The Kentucky Legislature has named a county after General Lee.

A TALK WITH THE GOVERNOR.

The Radical Plan for the Fall Campaign.

THE MILITIA AND GENERAL ELECTION.

COLUMBIA, February 17. Last night the correspondent of the *News* had a chance conversation with Governor Scott, Superintendent Stotbrand and Joseph Crews, during which many things were said concerning the action of the republican party at the next election. As the conversation was private, the correspondent asked the Governor if he would object to a certain portion of his remarks being published in the *News*, to which he replied that it was his desire that what he said should be published, and he would be gratified if it were mentioned in the next letter from Columbia. That portion of the conversation referred to is subjoined.

The Governor was asked if there was any truth in the report that State arms were being distributed throughout the country. He replied that arms had been sent to only one or two places—York County was mentioned as one—where the "Ku-Klux" or some secret organization had been maltreating Republicans, beating them and destroying their property.

To the question whether arms would be generally distributed previous to the time of holding the general election next fall, he replied that the Legislature had passed an act providing for the organization of the militia of the State; and as it was his duty to carry out the provisions of the act, he intended to see them executed as quickly as possible. He wished to see the militia organized under men who could be trusted to preserve order in their districts at any and at all times, whether the disturbers of peace were Democrats or Republicans; he desired to see all classes in the militia, and it made no difference to him whether a Confederate or Federal commanded them; in fact, it never occurred to him to ask such a question, all he wished to know was, "would he obey and execute the laws." The Governor mentioned one or two Confederate officers whom he had either entrusted or intended entrusting with militia commands.

In response to the interrogatory: Would not the arming of the militia and their presence at the elections tend to provoke a disturbance and cause bloodshed? he answered that he thought not; that the knowledge that there was a force adequate to check all disturbances would deter the evil-minded men in any community from commencing or instigating a disturbance. "But now let me tell you, sir," said he, "you may rest assured that after the next election the Republican party will never go before Congress stating that its voters were intimidated or prevented from voting by Democrats, Ku-Klux or any organization whatever. The Republicans want to have peace and order during the next election, and if possible they will have it. If the Democrats can whip us fairly we will submit; but we will not be driven from the State, as some propose. We from the North have come here to stay, and intend to do so. If these Democrats choose to practice their old tricks of murder and intimidation the result will be terrible to them and to the State."

The above is almost a verbatim statement of that portion of the conversation, to report which permission was asked and granted.—*Ch. News*.

The board of trustees of the Peabody educational fund, which has been in session in Washington for several days, has closed its session. Hon. R. C. Winthrop delivered a Peabody eulogy at the opening of the session, and appropriate resolutions were adopted, followed by an address by ex-Governor Graham, of North Carolina. On the 16th, Dr. Sears submitted a lengthy report of operations for the past six months, which was adopted. Appropriations were made in all amounting to \$91,000, to be expended up to September 1st, 1870, by the general agents, under the direction of the executive committee, in neighborhoods in all the Southern States. It was voted that the next annual meeting be held in Philadelphia, Pa., on the third Wednesday in February, 1871, and that a special meeting be held at Memphis, Tenn., or some other point in the Southern States, during October, of the present year. The board then adjourned until that time.

Liquid ammonia, injected into the veins, has proved a successful cure in the most critical cases of snake-bites. A small syringe with a sharp point for the purpose of making the injection, is manufactured and sold in Melbourne, and few travel in Australia without one.

It is officially announced in the British Army and Navy Gazette, that the troops now stationed in British North America will be withdrawn during the present year.

We call attention to card of W. Joel Smith, Agent of Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Genuine Scovill Hoes,

BRADSHAW CROWN HOE,

PLOW LINE,

HAMES,

AND

TRACE CHAINS,

for sale by

CHARLES PERRIN & CO.

Feb. 25, 1870, 45—tf

MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of the ladies of Abbeville on Monday, the 15th February, the following ladies were chosen as officers:

MRS. T. C. PERRIN, Chair'n,
MISS NORWOOD, Secretary,
MISS LUCY WHITE, Treasurer.

COLLECTING COMMITTEE.

ABBEVILLE.—Mrs. Chalmers; Mrs. J. Smith; Mrs. DuBois; Mrs. Lythgoe; Mrs. Norwood; Mrs. E. L. Wardlaw; Mrs. K. C. Perrin; Mrs. Lawson; Mrs. Cothran; Mrs. Mays; Mrs. Marshall; Mrs. McGowan; Miss Sallie Martin.

WILLINGTON.—Mrs. W. Davis; Mrs. Porcher.

GREENWOOD.—Mrs. J. Gilliam.

LOWNDSEVILLE.—Mrs. Latimer.

CROSS RIVERS.—Mrs. Dr. Hearst.

CEDAR SPRINGS.—Mrs. Sloan.

STONEY POINT.—Mrs. W. Aiken.

WHITE HALL.—Mrs. Dr. Taggart.

MISS Fannie Davis.

NIXEY-SIX.—Mrs. Dr. Stuart.

DUE WEST.—Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Bonner.

TEMPLE OF HEALTH.—Mrs. Bell.

NEW MARKET.—Mrs. Thomas Lipscomb.

RANGE.—Mrs. J. F. Calloun.

DONALDSONVILLE.—Mrs. Donald.

COKEBURY.—Mrs. F. Connor, Mrs. C. Smith.

MONTEREY.—Mrs. A. Clinkscales, Miss Alice Baskins, Mrs. Sam. Baker, Mrs. Ed. Cowan, Mrs. John Miller.

Each lady of the Committee will receive from the Secretary a printed subscription paper for taking down contributions and the names of members; which she is requested to return at our next quarterly meeting, on the 1st Monday in May, with all funds they may have collected, and we confidently hope that the liberality and patriotic spirit of Abbeville will be fully sustained.

We must beg the aid of the men of our District, in our undertaking, and especially we call upon the survivors of our army, to help us in doing honor to their brothers in arms, whose dust lies scattered on many a bloody battle-field, from Gettysburg to our own sandy shores.

We would if possible record the name and preserve the memory of every South Carolinian who fell for his country, by raising one grand monument by the united efforts of our sorrowing but grateful State.

Mississippi has been admitted, but with conditions similar to those imposed on Virginia. Senator Trumbull led off the opposition in a brilliant speech against the imposition of conditions. Senator Sawyer took the same ground. The vote was close as there were only five for the conditions.

The New York World says that an ingenious New York Congressional "dodge" consists in selling cadet appointments only to incompetent purchasers, who are sure to be rejected on examination, so that the same cadetship can be sold two or three times over.

DULL TIMES IN NEW YORK.—A gentleman who was in New York last week states that trade is very dull there this winter in nearly all branches of mercantile business. While at the custom house, on Tuesday last, he was told that no vessel had arrived from a foreign port for the forty-eight hours preceding—a circumstance that had not occurred before for the past twenty years. There were, at the time, nearly 100 Government inspectors waiting employment, in consequence of the small number of vessels arriving.—*Phoenix*.

The London Times has a very just criticism of the want of ability manifested in the proceedings of the United States House of Representatives. The New York Commercial Advertiser, Radical, explains the matter in this plain, but decidedly sarcastic manner: "We long ago abandoned the very absurd practice of sending men of either culture or natural intelligence to Congress. The fact of it, is that such men are so rare in a new country, and especially ours, that we cannot afford to expose them to the mental and moral degradation of two years in Washington."

It is officially announced in the British Army and Navy Gazette, that the troops now stationed in British North America will be withdrawn during the present year.

We call attention to card of W. Joel Smith, Agent of Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Genuine Scovill Hoes,

BRADSHAW CROWN HOE,

PLOW LINE,

Another PICTURE TO BE LOOKED AT.

DOCTOR ISAAC BRANCH, Agent of the Piedmont and Arlington Insurance Company, calls the attention of the public to figures purporting to be reliable. As an Agent of the Equitable Assurance Society I feel it my duty to correct the impression which these figures, and in doing so I would state that the figures which I make use of are to be found in the 10th Annual Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, State of New York. I will simply make a statement of facts, giving Doctor Branch's figures, as published in the *Press* and *Danner*, of 18th inst, merely for the sake of comparison.

Doctor Branch says the Equitable issued in 1868, 2,373 Policies, insuring to the amount of \$8,568,550.

The Superintendent of Insurance states that the Equitable issued in 1868, 11,986 insuring to the amount of \$51,893,315.

It is needless to say there is a slight difference in the two statements.

Again he says, the Piedmont and Arlington issued in 1868, 5395 policies insuring to the amount of \$18,942,367, when it is an evident fact that there was no such Company as Piedmont and Arlington until the latter part of the year 1869, up to that time they were two separate and distinct companies.

According to the Superintendent's report, the Piedmont had 2281 policies in force on the 31st of December 1868. The Arlington 1697, the whole number of Policies of the two companies, being at that time 3978. Here too is a very slight discrepancy.

Doctor Branch is correct in his statement of losses by death in the Equitable Society—150, but certainly this number is not 19 per cent. of 11,986, in fact it is less than two per cent.

I regret the necessity of correcting the statements made by the Agent of the Piedmont and Arlington Company, in reference to the Equitable, and my motive in doing so is simply to vindicate a Company, whose reputation for reliability is too well established to be impaired in the slightest degree by such statements as Doctor Branch has given to the public.

W. JOEL SMITH, Agent.
Equitable Society.
Feb. 25, 1870, 44—tf

STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Abbeville District Medical Society held to-day, the following delegates and alternates were appointed to the meeting of the South Carolina Medical Association, to be held in Columbia on the 9th March next: Dr. J. J. Wardlaw, alternate Dr. A. J. Speer; Dr. W. C. Norwood, alternate Dr. F. F. Gary; Dr. J. C. Maxwell, alternate Dr. M. C. Taggart; Dr. Thos. J. Mabry, alternate Dr. W. E. Link; Dr. J. M. Richmond, alternate Dr. Wm. C. Wardlaw.

Delegates and alternates are requested to meet in Dr. W. C. Wardlaw's office at 11 a. m. Saturday.

A meeting of the members of the Profession in the District, is called for Thursday, 24th March, at the Court House, at which every one having at heart the welfare of the Profession and his own good, is earnestly requested to be present.

J. M. RICHMOND,
Secretary.
February 24, 1870.

Markets.

ABBEVILLE, February 25.—Cotton, 21.

NEW YORK, February 25.—Noon.—Cotton unsettled, at 24. Gold heavy 18.

7 P. M.—Cotton heavy and lower, with sales of 2,500 bales, at 24 1/4.

AUGUSTA, February 23.—Cotton market quiet.—middlings 53.

CHARLESTON, February 23.—Cotton nominal.—middlings 23.

LIVERPOOL, February 23.—Evening. Cotton 11 1/2 @ 12 1/4; Orleans 11 1/2; sale 10,000 bales.

CONSIGNEES.

The following named persons have freight in the Depot:

Miller & R. Mosely & W. H. S. Kerr, Wm. Morelos, M. B. C. W. S. McCoy, A. W. Zachery, J. O. Chiles, T. C. Holder, Baker & Clinkscales, J. C. Dowlin, Norwood, DuPre & Co, White Brothers, W. D. Mars, Trowbridge & Co, A. McCalla, W. S. McCalla, Thos. Thomson, J. S. Reid, Jay & Bradley, H. T. Tusten, Jas. Gordon, J. M. Hamilton, C. T. Haskell.

EXPRESS.—Miss A. V. Black, Jas. C. Down, James Clark, M. W. Barber, James M. Boyd, Beard Taylor, Mrs. J. H. Raney, J. M. Hamilton, C. T. Haskell.

D. R. SONDELEY,
Agent.

SOMETHING NEW.
Madam Foy's Patent
Cornet Skirt Supporter.
This corset combines both the advantages of a corset and skirt supporter.
For sale at the
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
Feb. 25, 1870, 46—tf

LATEST QUOTATIONS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

Corrected Weekly by A. C. KAUFMAN, Bro

121, No. 25 Broad Street.

February 21, 1870.

STATE SECURITIES.—South Carolina, old 84 @ 86; do new, —47; do, registered stock, ex int —87.

CITY SECURITIES.—Augusta, Ga. Bonds, 80a 84; Charleston, S. C. Bonds, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 20